104TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 1323

To provide for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 13 (legislative day, OCTOBER 10), 1995

Mr. Dole (for himself, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Kyl, Mr. Inouye, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Helms, Mr. Brown, Mr. Mack, Mr. Specter, Mr. Bond, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Faircloth, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Levin, Mr. Gramm, Mr. DeWine, Mr. Harkin, Mr. Shelby, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Lott, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Coats, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Gorton, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Burns, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Santorum, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Grams, Ms. Moseley-Braun, Mr. Ashcroft, Ms. Snowe, Mr. Robb, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Smith, Mr. Warner, Mr. Craig, Mr. Kempthorne, Mr. Reid, Mr. Coverdell, Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. Ford, Mr. Frist, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Roth, Mr. Feingold, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Biden, Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Bennett) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To provide for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- 2 This Act may be cited as the "Jerusalem Embassy
- 3 Relocation Implementation Act of 1995".
- 4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

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- 5 The Congress makes the following findings:
- (1) Each sovereign nation, under international
 law and custom, may designate its own capital.
- 8 (2) Since 1950, the city of Jerusalem has been 9 the capital of the State of Israel.
 - (3) The city of Jerusalem is the seat of Israel's President, Parliament, and Supreme Court, and the site of numerous government ministries and social and cultural institutions.
 - (4) The city of Jerusalem is the spiritual center of Judaism, and is also considered a holy city by the members of other religious faiths.
 - (5) From 1948–1967, Jerusalem was a divided city and Israeli citizens of all faiths as well as Jewish citizens of all states were denied access to holy sites in the area controlled by Jordan.
 - (6) In 1967, the city of Jerusalem was reunited during the conflict known as the Six Day War.
 - (7) Since 1967, Jerusalem has been a united city administered by Israel, and persons of all religious faiths have been guaranteed full access to holy sites within the city.

- 1 (8) This year marks the 28th consecutive year 2 that Jerusalem has been administered as a unified 3 city in which the rights of all faiths have been re-4 spected and protected.
 - (9) In 1990, the Congress unanimously adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 106, which declares that the Congress "strongly believes that Jerusalem must remain an undivided city in which the rights of every ethnic religious group are protected".
 - (10) In 1992, the United States Senate and House of Representatives unanimously adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 113 of the One Hundred Second Congress to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the reunification of Jerusalem, and reaffirming congressional sentiment that Jerusalem must remain an undivided city.
 - (11) The September 13, 1993, Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements lays out a timetable for the resolution of "final status" issues, including Jerusalem.
 - (12) The Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area was signed May 4, 1994, beginning the five-year transitional period laid out in the Declaration of Principles.

1	(13) In March of 1995, 93 members of the
2	United States Senate signed a letter to Secretary of
3	State Warren Christopher encouraging "planning to
4	begin now" for relocation of the United States Em-
5	bassy to the city of Jerusalem.
6	(14) The United States maintains its embassy
7	in the functioning capital of every country except in
8	the case of our democratic friend and strategic ally
9	the State of Israel.
10	(15) The United States conducts official meet-
11	ings and other business in the city of Jerusalem in
12	de facto recognition of its status as the capital of Is-
13	rael.
14	(16) In 1996, the State of Israel will celebrate
15	the 3,000th anniversary of the Jewish presence in
16	Jerusalem since King David's entry.
17	SEC. 3. TIMETABLE.
18	(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
19	United States that—
20	(1) Jerusalem should remain an undivided city
21	in which the rights of every ethnic religious group
22	are protected;
23	(2) Jerusalem should be recognized as the cap-
24	ital of the State of Israel; and

- 1 (3) the United States Embassy in Israel should
- 2 be relocated to Jerusalem no later than May 31,
- 3 1999.
- 4 (b) Opening Determination.—Not more than 50
- 5 percent of the funds appropriated to the Department of
- 6 State for fiscal year 1999 for "Acquisition and Mainte-
- 7 nance of Buildings Abroad" may be obligated until the
- 8 Secretary of State determines and reports to Congress
- 9 that the United States Embassy in Jerusalem has offi-
- 10 cially opened.

11 SEC. 4. FISCAL YEARS 1996 AND 1997 FUNDING.

- 12 (a) FISCAL YEAR 1996.—Of the funds authorized to
- 13 be appropriated for "Acquisition and Maintenance of
- 14 Buildings Abroad" for the Department of State in fiscal
- 15 year 1996, not less than \$25,000,000 should be made
- 16 available until expended only for construction and other
- 17 costs associated with the relocation of the United States
- 18 Embassy in Israel to the capital of Jerusalem.
- 19 (b) FISCAL YEAR 1997.—Of the funds authorized to
- 20 be appropriated for "Acquisition and Maintenance of
- 21 Buildings Abroad" for the Department of State in fiscal
- 22 year 1997, not less than \$75,000,000 should be made
- 23 available until expended only for construction and other
- 24 costs associated with the relocation of the United States
- 25 Embassy in Israel to the capital of Jerusalem.

SEC. 5. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.

- 2 Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment
- 3 of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report
- 4 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the
- 5 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate detailing
- 6 the Department of State's plan to implement this Act.
- 7 Such report shall include—
- 8 (1) estimated dates of completion for each
- 9 phase of the relocation of the United States Em-
- bassy, including site identification, land acquisition,
- architectural, engineering and construction surveys,
- site preparation, and construction; and
- 13 (2) an estimate of the funding necessary to im-
- plement this Act, including all costs associated with
- relocating the United States Embassy to Jerusalem.
- 16 SEC. 6. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.
- Beginning January 1, 1996, and every six months
- 18 thereafter, the Secretary of State shall report to the
- 19 Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Commit-
- 20 tee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the progress
- 21 made toward opening the United States Embassy in Jeru-
- 22 salem.
- 23 SEC. 7. DEFINITION.
- As used in this Act, the term "United States Em-
- 25 bassy" means the offices of the United States diplomatic

- 1 mission and the residence of the United States chief of
- 2 mission.

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